

and their feeding and schooling habits make it easier for the Whale Shark to get them in great quantities. Like *Rhineodon*, they are plankton-feeders on the surface and go in schools. The sardine fishermen off Lower California often find *Rhineodon* competing with them—indeed, they sometimes get a Whale Shark in their sardine nets. These sardines are presumably the largest fish on which *Rhineodon* normally feeds. However, it probably sometimes feeds on any somewhat larger fishes that it gathers at the surface and can swallow through its small gullet. And it is also known that it feeds on small squids.¹

Quite recently, in my article¹ on 'Fish in Jātaka Sculptures' in commenting (page 10) on the *Timiṅgila Jātaka* Medallion among the Bharhut reliefs of the 2nd century B.C. (Plate, fig. 2) it was pointed out that *Timiṅgila* does not refer to a true whale but to the Whale Shark, and that its food-fishes, such as mullets, sardines and small perches, are shown in the medallion (Plate, fig. 2). When the fish inhales water for oxygenating its gills, the power of suction is so great that a small boat with three occupants could be sucked into its cave-like mouth as is so clearly shown in the medallion. It is evident, therefore, that even sizeable fish and other animals, besides plankton and small shoaling fishes, could form the food of the Whale Shark.

It is not surprising that McCann found the intestines of the young specimens of *Rhineodon* full of algae, for fishery biologists know that the feeding habits of the young invariably differ from those of the adult, and that the same may be different in different seasons according to the availability of the nature of food at the time. The actual records of the feeding habits of this monster fish are so meagre that it is quite likely that both McCann and Gudger may prove to be correct according to size of the specimen and seasons of capture of the fish.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA 12,
October 14, 1955.

SUNDER LAL HORA

19. ADDITIONS TO THE APHID FAUNA OF INDIA

In his previous papers (David 1954 a & b), the writer had furnished notes on 64 species of aphids which had been noted by him in South India. Since then further records of aphids have been obtained in this area. In this note six species which are new to this country are reviewed. Of these except the first, the other five are met with only in the high hill ranges of the Nilgiris up to about 7,200 ft. above mean sea level.

1. *Aulacorthum* (*Neomyzus*) *dispersum* (v. d. Goot)

This species is easily distinguished by its colour. The larvae are yellow with a purple patch around the siphunculi; the legs, siphunculi

¹ Hora, S. L. Fish in Jātaka Sculptures, *Journ. As. Soc. Science*, XXI, pp. 1-13 (1955).